

Major Work Stoppages

Technical Note

Major work stoppages are those involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer, and include worker-initiated strikes, as well as lockouts by employers. A strike is defined as a temporary stoppage of work by a group of workers (not necessarily members of a union) to express a grievance or enforce a demand. A lockout is a temporary withholding or denial of employment during a labor dispute to enforce terms of employment upon a group of employees. Because of the complexity of disputes, the Bureau does not attempt to distinguish between strikes and lockouts in its statistics; both are included in the term "work stoppages."

Data for the number of workers involved and days of idleness include all workers made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not account for secondary idleness as a result of material or service shortages. The number of workers idled in any stoppage represents the maximum number of workers idled during the reference period for that stoppage.

In the monthly tables, days idle during the reference period for any one stoppage is calculated by adding the number of days lost by each affected worker during the period from the beginning date through the ending date of the stoppage. In addition, days idle is shown as a total for all stoppages in effect during the month. In the historical tables, cumulative figures for days of idleness for the

year or year-to-date are shown for various reference periods. In addition, days idle is shown as a percent of estimated lost working time for all stoppages that occurred during the reference period. Total days idle is the sum of the days idle for all stoppages in effect during the reference period. Estimated working time is computed by multiplying total employment during the reference period by the number of days typically worked by most employees during that period. (Total employment excludes private households, forestry, and fishery employees, and is taken from *Employment and Earnings* published by the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics.) The percent of estimated working time lost is calculated by dividing the total days of idleness for all stoppages occurring during the reference period by the estimated working time for all employees in the economy during that period.

Additional information

For more detailed data, write to Work Stoppages, Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2 Massachusetts Ave. NE, Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001.

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TABLE D-1. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more, 1951-99¹

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	Beginning in period	In effect during period	Beginning in period (thousands)	In effect during period (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time ²
1951	415	-	1,462	-	15,070	0.12
1952	470	-	2,746	-	48,820	.38
1953	437	-	1,623	-	18,130	.14
1954	265	-	1,075	-	16,630	.13
1955	363	-	2,055	-	21,180	.16
1956	287	-	1,370	-	26,840	.20
1957	279	-	887	-	10,340	.07
1958	332	-	1,587	-	17,900	.13
1959	245	-	1,381	-	60,850	.43
1960	222	-	896	-	13,260	.09
1961	195	-	1,031	-	10,140	.07
1962	211	-	793	-	11,760	.08
1963	181	-	512	-	10,020	.07
1964	246	-	1,183	-	16,220	.11
1965	268	-	999	-	15,140	.10
1966	321	-	1,300	-	16,000	.10
1967	381	-	2,192	-	31,320	.18
1968	392	-	1,855	-	35,367	.20
1969	412	-	1,576	-	29,397	.16
1970	381	-	2,468	-	52,761	.29
1971	298	-	2,516	-	35,538	.19
1972	250	-	975	-	16,764	.09
1973	317	-	1,400	-	16,260	.08
1974	424	-	1,796	-	31,809	.16
1975	235	-	965	-	17,563	.09
1976	231	-	1,519	-	23,962	.12
1977	298	-	1,212	-	21,258	.10
1978	219	-	1,006	-	23,774	.11
1979	235	-	1,021	-	20,409	.09
1980	187	-	795	-	20,844	.09
1981	145	-	729	-	16,908	.07
1982	96	-	656	-	9,061	.04
1983	81	-	909	-	17,461	.08
1984	62	-	376	-	8,499	.04
1985	54	-	324	-	7,079	.03
1986	69	-	533	-	11,861	.05
1987	46	-	174	-	4,481	.02
1988	40	-	118	-	4,381	.02
1989	51	-	452	-	16,996	.07
1990	44	-	185	-	5,926	.02
1991	40	-	392	-	4,584	.02
1992	35	-	364	-	3,989	.01
1993	35	-	182	-	3,981	.01
1994	45	-	322	-	5,020	.02
1995	31	-	192	-	5,771	.02
1996	37	-	273	-	4,889	.02
1997	29	-	339	-	4,497	.01
1998	34	-	387	-	5,116	.02
1998 Through January	1	1	8.0	8.0	16.0	(³)
1999 Through January ^P	1	5	1.4	9.2	141.0	(³)

¹ The number of stoppages and workers relate to all stoppages that began in the year. Days idle includes all stoppages in effect. Workers are counted more than once if they are involved in more than one stoppage during the year.

² Agricultural and government employees are included in the calculation

of estimated working time; Private households, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded.

³ Less than .005.

P=Preliminary data.

TABLE D-2. **Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more, November 1998**

Organizations involved and location ¹	Beginning or in effect	Beginning date	Ending date	Number of workers ²	Days of idleness during November
Peterbilt Motors Company Madison, TN Automobile Workers		5/3/98	11/24/98	1,200	19,200
Continental General Tire Company Charlotte, NC Steelworkers		9/21/98		1,400	26,600
Kaiser Aluminum Corporation LA, OH, and WA Steelworkers		10/1/98		3,000	57,000
Fedders Air Conditioning Company Effingham, IL Boilermakers		10/12/98	11/2/98	1,000	1,000
American Broadcasting Company Interstate Communications Workers		11/2/98		2,200	41,800
Albert Einstein College of Medicine Bronx, NY Service Employees		11/10/98	11/13/98	1,100	3,300
Jersey City Public Schools Jersey City, NJ Jersey City Education Association		11/19/98	11/23/98	3,800	11,400
Stoppages beginning in November	3			7,100	
Stoppages in effect in November	7			13,700	160,300

¹ Labor organizations are affiliated with the AFL-CIO except where noted as Independent (Ind.).

² The number of workers involved is rounded to the nearest 100.

TABLE D-3. **Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more, December 1998**

Organizations involved and location ¹	Beginning or in effect	Beginning date	Ending date	Number of workers ²	Days of idleness during December
Continental General Tire Company Charlotte, NC Steelworkers		9/21/98		1,400	30,800
Kaiser Aluminum Corporation LA, OH, and WA Steelworkers		10/1/98		3,000	66,000
American Broadcasting Company Interstate Communications Workers		11/2/98		2,200	48,400
University of California ³ California Communications Workers		12/1/98	12/6/98	1,200	4,800
ANR Advance Transportation Company Interstate Teamsters		12/8/98	12/18/98	1,400	12,600
Women and Infants Hospital Providence, RI New England Health Care Employees		12/22/98		1,200	8,400
Stoppages beginning in December	3			3,800	
Stoppages in effect in December	6			10,400	171,000

¹ Labor organizations are affiliated with the AFL-CIO except where noted as Independent (Ind.).

² The number of workers involved is rounded to the nearest 100.

³ Of the 9,000 strikers at 8 campuses, only 1,200 had collective bargaining rights.

TABLE D-4. **Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more, January 1999^P**

Organizations involved and location ¹	Beginning or in effect	Beginning date	Ending date	Number of workers ²	Days of idleness during January
Continental General Tire Company Charlotte, NC Steelworkers		9/21/98		1,400	26,600
Kaiser Aluminum Corporation LA, OH, WA Steelworkers		10/1/98		3,000	57,000
American Broadcasting Company Interstate Communications Workers		11/2/98	1/15/99	2,200	22,000
Women and Infants Hospital Providence, RI New England Health Care Employees		12/22/98		1,200	22,800
Trane Company Clarksville, TN Machinists		1/16/99		1,400	12,600
Stoppages beginning in January	1			1,400	
Stoppages in effect in January	5			9,200	141,000

¹ Labor organizations are affiliated with the AFL-CIO except where noted as Independent (Ind.).

² The number of workers involved is rounded to the nearest 100.
P=Preliminary data.